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The Urban District of Normanton.



Annual Health Report

For the Year 1958.

**Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer for Maternity
and Child Welfare Service and School Medical Service :**

J. M. PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

Public Health Inspector :

F. WILSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M. Inst. P.C.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NORMANTON

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1958

Chairman

Cr. J.C. Wren, J.P., C.C.

Councillors

S. Armstrong, B.E.M., J.P.
J. Bacon, J.P.
W. Chivers
A. Clarke
Mrs. M. Dignan
W.A. Eden
J.W. Fox
S. Hall
J.W. Hobbs
Mrs. M.D. MacKinnon, J.P.
J.A. MacKinnon, M.A.
W. Moorhouse, B.E.M.
J. Pyrah
A.P. Ripley
F. Rockett
Mrs. M. Snell
Mrs. M. Sylvester
W. Windross
H. Wood



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DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

J.M. Paterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.

SENIOR ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER
AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

M.C. Leen, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. - Resigned 31st August, 1958.

N. Cusack, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.H. - Appointed 1st September, 1958.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

N. Cusack, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.H. - Appointed 3rd February, 1958.

P.O. Nicholas, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. - Appointed 20th October, 1958.

PART-TIME MEDICAL OFFICER.

M. Scholefield, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. - Medical Officer for Altofts Infant Welfare Clinic.

PAEDIATRICIAN.

J.D. Pickup, M.D.(Distinc.), C.H.B., D.C.H.

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON.

L. Wittels, M.D.(Vienna), D.O.

E.N.T. SURGEON.

K.M. Mayall, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.F.P.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

ORTHOPAEDIC SURGEON.

A.J.S. Bell-Tawse, B.A., M.B., B.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

HEALTH VISITORS AND SCHOOL NURSES.

M.E. Bedford, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Normanton 2327

C.A. Thompson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Castleford 2053

TEMPORARY ASSISTANT HEALTH VISITORS.

P.M. Farrar, S.R.N., S.C.M., App. 16th June, 1958.

W. Robinson, S.R.N., S.C.M. - Appointed 1st October, 1958.

MIDWIVES.

D. Donoghue, S.C.M., 17 Cambridge Street, Normanton.

Normanton 3132

* I. Lord, S.R.N., S.C.M., 207A Wakefield Road, Normanton.

Normanton 3154

E.A. Roberts, S.R.N., S.C.M., 24 Pearson Street, Altofts.

Normanton 2112

* Relief Midwife.

HOME NURSES.

M. Clarkson, S.R.N. 5 Castleford Road, Normanton. - Resigned

31st January, 1958. Normanton 3252

/ O.M. Crossley, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., 175 Church Road, Altofts.

Normanton 3236

L. Epton, S.R.N., S.C.M. 325 Castleford Road, Normanton.

Normanton 3205

/ E. Gothorp, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. Flat No.2, West Villa, Hightown.

Castleford 3528

M. McNaney, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. 8 Woodhouse Mount, Normanton.

Normanton 2229

E. Teal, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N. 1 Beckbridge Estate, Normanton. -

Normanton 3283

Appointed 1st May, 1958.

/ Relief Home Nurse.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NORMANTON

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1958

To the Chairman and members of the Normanton Urban District Council.

I have the honour of presenting to you my twelfth annual report, being a report on the health of your district for the year 1958.

Statistics and Social Conditions
of the area

Area (Acres)	3,061
Population (Estimated R.G.)	18,580
Number of inhabited houses (1938)	5,015
Number of inhabited houses (1958)	5,942
Rateable Value	£108,560
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£421.
Density of Population	6.07 persons per acre

The Urban District is divided into four wards, namely:-

Normanton, Common, Woodhouse and Altofts.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live.	Legitimate	134	145	279
	Illegitimate	2	2	4
		---	---	---
		136	147	283
		---	---	---
Still.	Legitimate	5	3	8
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
		---	---	---
		5	3	8
		---	---	---
Total Births		141	150	291
		===	===	===

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 15.2 (Corrected 15.2)

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated Home Population - 0.4

LIVE BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Live Birth Rate for Normanton (corrected)	14.77	15.39	14.31	16.27	16.91	15.2
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales	15.5	15.3	15.0	15.7	16.1	16.4
Live Birth Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	15.7	15.1	15.4	16.4	16.6	16.7

STILL BIRTH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Still Birth Rate for Normanton	0.32	0.27	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.43
Still Birth Rate for England & Wales	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.36

DEATH RATES OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
<u>All infants per 1,000 Live Births</u>						
Normanton	37.04	17.30	29.96	23.18	38.22	17.7
England and Wales	26.8	25.5	24.9	23.8	23.0	22.5
<u>Legitimate infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births</u>						
Normanton	34.48	17.48	30.65	30.51	39.60	17.92
<u>Illegitimate infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births</u>						
Normanton	111.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

DEATH RATES (per 1,000 Home Population)

	<u>1958</u>
All Causes (corrected - 11.5)	9.5
Infective & parasitic diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	0.05
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.22
Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.05
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.27
Cancer	1.35
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.40
Heart and Circulatory	3.44
Respiratory Diseases	1.13
Maternal Mortality	0.00

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Death Rate for Normanton (Corrected)	10.92	12.35	11.72	12.26	12.34	11.5
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7
Death Rate for the West Riding Administrative County	11.6	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.9

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS - 1958

	<u>Normanton</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
<u>Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live & Still Births)</u>		
Maternal cause, excluding abortion	0.00	0.11
Due to abortion	0.00	0.32
	----	----
	0.00	0.43
	----	----
<u>Death Rates (per 1,000 Home Population)</u>		
All causes (corrected - 11.5)	9.5	11.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.27	0.1
Influenza	0.00	0.05
Smallpox	0.00	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia	0.22	0.52

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE - NEO-NATAL PERIOD

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>		
Legitimate	2	3	5		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
	---	---	---		
	2	3	5		
	---	---	---		
		<u>Normanton</u>		<u>England & Wales</u>	
Death Rate of Infants under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 Live Births		17.7		16.2	

DEATHS OF INFANTS FROM PREMATUREITY IN NEO-NATAL PERIOD

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	-	2	2
Death Rate of Infants from Prematurity per 1,000 Live Births		-	7.1

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	<u>Normanton</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 Live Births	17.7	22.5	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
	2	3	5
	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>

DIARRHOEAL DEATH RATES OF INFANTS
UNDER TWO YEARS OF AGE
(per 1,000 Live Births)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Normanton</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
1954	0.00	0.8
1955	0.00	0.75
1956	0.00	0.51
1957	0.00	0.05
1958	0.00	0.01

D E A T H S

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
103	74	177

CAUSES OF DEATH (FIGURES TAKEN FROM REGISTRAR GENERAL'S TABLES).

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	3	1	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	-	1
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	3	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	3	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	2	2
CARRIED FORWARD:	17	14	31

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
BROUGHT FORWARD	17	14	31
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	12	26
Coronary disease, angina	25	10	35
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-
Other heart disease	10	10	20
Other circulatory disease	5	4	9
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	2	4
Bronchitis	6	7	13
Other disease of respiratory system	4	-	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	6	9	15
Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3
All other accidents	8	2	10
Suicide	2	-	2
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	<u>103</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>177</u>

Comments on Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS. The corrected birth rate for 1958 is 1.2 per 1,000 of the population below the national average, and this is in contrast to the previous two years when it was slightly above that of the nation as a whole. Our population in Normanton is, of course, a fraction of the total population for England and Wales and the annual rates, as will be seen from those set out in the report are liable to fluctuate over a period of years, above and below the national average.

DEATHS. The corrected death rate of 11.5 per 1,000 population for 1958 is the lowest since 1953 and for the first time since that year is below the rate for England and Wales.

The number of deaths from malignant disease has dropped slightly but this lull can have no particular significance in view of the national increase over the past few years.

There has been an increase in the number of male deaths from coronary disease whilst the number of female deaths from this cause has fallen. The total, however, remains the same as last year.

There were no deaths from acute poliomyelitis although six cases were confirmed in the district. Once again I am pleased to be able to report that the commoner acute infectious diseases have once again not claimed a single victim and this is a highly satisfactory situation when one recalls the formidable death rates of 20 or 30 years ago.

During the year under review five babies died before they were 4 weeks old, two of them from prematurity, but it is gratifying to note that no deaths occurred between the ages of 4 weeks and 1 year, the infant death rate being well below that for England and Wales. Deaths in infants under 2 years of age from diarrhoeal conditions continue to form a negative pattern as the years go by.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications: <u>8.</u>	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
At all ages	5	2	1	-	3	1	1	-
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
45 - 55	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
55 - 65	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

Comparison between numbers on Tuberculosis
Register in 1957 and 1958

	<u>1957</u>			<u>1958</u>		
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) No. of cases on Register 1st January	86	21	107	84	18	102
(b) New cases notified during the year	5	1	6	7	1	8
(c) Restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Transfers from other areas	1	-	1	3	-	3
(e) TOTALS	92	22	114	94	19	113
(f) Number of cases removed from register during year	8	4	12	14	5	19
(g) Number of cases left on register at end of year	84	18	102	80	14	94

Comments on Tuberculosis.

Although the number of new cases notified each year remains about the same, the number of cases left on the register at the end of each year is gradually falling. The figure at the end of 1958 stood at 94 as compared with 107 at the end of 1956. There is, however, no evidence that the virulence of the tuberculous germ has in any way diminished but it does appear that the disease itself is being modified.

This is probably being brought about by less infection and greater resistance on the part of the individual by reason of improved environment, better housing, living and working conditions, and not least the successful outcome of modern drug treatment. Tuberculosis is not now the fatal disease it used to be as is evidenced by the greatly diminished tuberculosis death rate and the bovine form of the disease is rapidly being eliminated by increased pasteurisation of milk and the eradication of tuberculous cows.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

During the year under review I am pleased to report an increase in the activities of the After-Care Committee in Normanton. This increase I must again emphasise is due to the extended scope of the Committee which allowed the inclusion of heart and chest complaints in addition to tuberculosis.

The type of assistance naturally, varies according to the needs of the case but any additional comforts which cannot be obtained through the statutory organisations such as the National Assistance Board can be and are provided by the Committee.

During the year coal, parcels of groceries and wireless sets were given or loaned to patients whilst 28 hampers of groceries including tinned chicken were distributed at Christmas. Also during the festive season another party was given for 60 children of patients and once again proved extremely popular. During the three financial years 1956/57 to 1958/59 the Committee's total income was £465/18/11d, having increased from £47 in 1956/57 to £210 in 1958/59, and of this £436/12/7d. has been spent, the expenditure having doubled over the three years.

The Committee is grateful to the social and industrial organisations of Normanton without whose continued support the expansion of this work could not be accomplished; and to the West Riding County Council whose grant has increased over the past three years from £35 to £50.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of measles fell by over 20% but whooping cough notifications were roughly three times more than in the previous year. Two cases of paralytic and four cases of non-paralytic Poliomyelitis were confirmed during 1958.

DIPHTHERIA. Once again I am pleased to be able to report that there have been no confirmed cases of Diphtheria in Normanton during the year. At present 45% of the 0 - 5 population and 76% of the 5 - 15 population are already immunised against the disease.

WHOOPIING COUGH. The following table for the 0 - 5 age groups shows the number of children who have been immunised against Whooping Cough during the years 1954 - 1958:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Under 6 months</u>	<u>6 months to 1 year</u>	<u>1 - 2 years</u>	<u>2 - 3 years</u>	<u>3 - 4 years</u>	<u>4 - 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
1954	34	113	35	3	8	-	193
1955	15	109	10	3	1	3	141
1956	5	74	22	-	-	-	101
1957	2	70	32	2	2	-	108
1958	3	107	40	15	3	-	168
	59	473	139	23	14	3	711

It is pleasing to note that more advantage has been taken throughout the year of the facilities offered for immunisation against this disease, the biggest increase being in the 6 months to 3 year-old age group. On the whole 50% more children were immunised in 1958 than in 1957.

FOOD POISONING. One mild case of food poisoning was ascertained during the year, but the source of this isolated infection was never discovered in spite of vigorous investigation. Although food poisoning is relatively rare in Normanton, too much emphasis cannot be placed on the need to keep prepared foods in as cool a place as possible, especially during the summer months and also on the need for clean and careful handling of all foods both in the home and especially in food preparation premises. Anyone who is suffering from bowel frequency should be completely excluded in the preparation of food at any of its stages.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1958, IN AGE GROUPS

Notified Diseases	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 and Over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Measles	5	37		54		91	5		-	-	-	192	2	-
Whooping Cough	3	5		10		11			-	-	-	29	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-		-		-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	5		10		25			2	-	-	42	3	-
Polionmyelitis:- Paralytic	1	-		-		1			-	-	-	2	2	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-		1		3			-	-	-	4	4	-

Notified Diseases	0 - 5	5 - 14	15 - 44	45 - 64	65 & Over	No Age	Total	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
Dysentery	15	5	8		-	-	28	11	-
Erysipelas	-	-	1		1	-	2	-	-
Pneumonia	4	3	5	6	6	-	24	3	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	1		-	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-		-	-	1	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-	1		-	-	1	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	1	-		-	-	2	2	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

SMALLPOX. The following table shows the vaccinations and re-vaccinations carried out since 1954:-

<u>Year</u>		<u>Under</u> <u>1 year</u>	<u>1 year</u>	<u>2 - 4</u> <u>years</u>	<u>5 - 15</u> <u>years</u>	<u>15 years</u> <u>or over</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1954	Vaccinated	53	2	6	1	13	75	} 94
	Re-vaccinated	-	1	1	3	14	19	
1955	Vaccinated	60	5	4	2	8	79	} 93
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	4	10	14	
1956	Vaccinated	39	-	-	-	5	45	} 49
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	-	4	4	
1957	Vaccinated	17	1	2	1	8	29	} 37
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	2	-	6	8	
1958	Vaccinated	18	2	2	3	12	37	} 44
	Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	-	7	7	

The response to smallpox vaccination nowadays is disheartening and it would probably be no exaggeration to say that the majority of those vaccinated do so in conformity with the requirements for passage through, or residence in, countries abroad.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION. Contrary to expectation the supply of British-made vaccine was restricted during the year and we had to rely mainly on the American and Canadian Salk type and this was quite sufficient to cover our local needs. Although authority was given to commence the vaccination of the 15 - 25 years age group in September 1958 the response was so poor that little or nothing could be done in this direction even by the end of the year. In the age group 0 - 15 years, however, the response was much better and was only slightly lower than that for the rest of the country.

The following table shows the position at the end of the three years during which vaccination has been available.

Year	Age Groups in Years							
	0 - 1		1 - 4		5 - 15		Total	
	No. vaccinated	% of Population	No. vaccinated	% of Population	No. vaccinated	% of Population	No. vaccinated	% of Population
1956	-	-	20	1	67	2	87	2
1957	-	-	75	5	395	11	470	10
1958	12	4	271	19	2476	72	2759	54

Acceptance rate for England and Wales: 63.4%

Acceptance rate for Normanton: 62.4%

B.C.G. VACCINATION

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
No. of 13 year-old children on school register at beginning of year	424	410
No. offered tuberculin testing and vaccination if necessary	190	410
No. of acceptances	132	285
No. tested	121	210
No. found positive (i.e. had already had contact with T.B.)	27	56
No. negative	89	154
No. not ascertained	<u>5</u> 121	<u>-</u> 210
No. vaccinated	89	154

Percentage of positive reactors in 1957 = 23%

Percentage of positive reactors in 1958 = 27%

Owing to the improved staffing conditions in my Department a much wider programme could be undertaken in regard to a B.C.G. vaccination campaign and it was possible to offer this service to a bigger section of the 13 year-old group of schoolchildren. Unfortunately all parents are not persuaded of the need to have their children protected against this disease before they enter industry. The skin test used determines the presence of recent or former infection with the tuberculosis germ and where the test

shows up very strongly, arrangements are made for these children to see the Chest Physician in case there may be active disease present. As a result of the test it was found that 73 out of every 100 Normanton schoolchildren in the 13 year-old age group had never been exposed to tuberculosis and they were all offered vaccination.

Ratio of Contacts seen by the Chest Physician to number of cases notified.

<u>No. of actual cases</u>	<u>No. of contacts</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
8	47	1 to 5.87

Operation of Schemes to ascertain and follow-up.
early cases amongst children and others.

Contacts of all cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified are followed up by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor and are asked to attend the Chest Clinic for investigation. During the year under review 17 of the 47 contacts examined required further investigation and 15 were vaccinated with B.C.G. The Chest Physician and the Paediatrician hold a monthly joint clinic at which children with a history of chest complaints are seen and any child found to have a definite tuberculous infection is referred to the Chest Clinic and the family visited and asked also to attend for investigation. An outcome of these sessions during 1958 has been the finding of the disease in the fathers of two of these children.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

Supply.

Water is purchased from Wakefield County Borough. It is soft in character, having a temporary hardness of 16 parts per million, and a total hardness of 50 parts per million.

Purification. Purification is carried out at the Wakefield Waterworks and no further local treatment is given.

Consumption. In 1958 the average daily consumption for the Normanton Urban District was 507,000 gallons per day, of which 395,000 gallons were used for domestic purposes and 112,000 gallons per day industrially. There was a sufficiency of water for all uses.

All houses with the exception of one farmhouse and one farm cottage receive their water from the Town's main.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - 1952.

Removal to Hospital or other suitable premises
of persons in need of care and attention.

Once again I am pleased to be able to report that during the year there was no necessity to invoke the powers granted under Section 47 of these Acts.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Centre	Days and times of sessions	No. of sessions during year	ATTENDANCES				Attending for first time 0 - 1
			0 - 1	Average per session	1 - 5	Average per session	
Upper Altofts Methodist Church	Wednesdays 2 - 4 p.m.	49	990	20.2	338	6.9	55
Park Pavilion, Normanton	Tuesdays & Thursdays 2 - 4 p.m.	95	3185	33.5	818	8.6	192
		144	4175	28.9	1156	8.0	247

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Number of sessions</u>	<u>Number of attendances</u>	<u>Average per session</u>	<u>Number attending for first time</u>
Park Pavilion, Normanton.	47	64	1.4	15

Details are given below of the proprietary brands of foods etc. and their uses, which were available at cost price to all women attending the clinics.

Bemax	Weaning Foods	Lactogol	To increase lactation in nursing mothers
Robrex		Ambrosia Tablets	
Baby Rice		Persolate Tablets	
Farex		Ovaltine	
Trufood Cereal		Horlicks	
Scott's Twin Pack		I.C.D. Tablets	
Triple Pack			
Cow & Gate Cereal	Dried Milk	Cod Liver Oil & Malt	Baby tonics and Vitamin Concentrates
		Glucose	
Cow & Gate Full Cream		Parrishes Food	
Ostermilk No.1		Wheat Germ	
Ostermilk No.2		Virol	
Trufood Humanised		Adexolin Drops	
Trufood Follow-on		Minadex	

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
Total number of deliveries - as Midwife	140	132
Total number of deliveries - as Maternity Nurse	7	6
Total number of patients ante-natally examined	149	207
Number of cases delivered under Gas & Air Analgesia	123	121
Percentage of domiciliary confinements in Normanton where Gas & Air Analgesia was used	83.67	87.68

There was considerable disruption of the midwifery service in Normanton during the year by reason of staff sickness and the difficulties encountered in obtaining replacements were at times almost insuperable. It is gratifying to note that 88% of all women confined in their homes prefer to make use of our Gas and Air Service to allay the pangs of childbirth and its popularity in this area has been a noticeable feature over a number of years.

Facilities were made available where circumstances warranted it for 52% of all confinements to take place in a Maternity Home.

PREMATURE INFANTS (babies weighing
under 5 lbs. 8 ozs. at birth)

	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Died during first 28 days</u>
Number born at home and nursed at home	3	-	-
Number born at home and nursed in hospital	2	-	-
Number born and nursed in hospital	16	2	2
	----	---	---
	21	2	2
	----	---	---

Number of premature babies who died in the
neo-natal period from prematurity: - 2.

In order to provide for the special care of premature infants born at home the West Riding County Council has in past years sent midwives for special training in Sorrento methods. A special type cot has been provided (one for each Health Division) complete with bedding, clothing and other special equipment which includes oxygen breathing apparatus. This cot can be transported at very short notice to any home where a premature birth has occurred or is expected. These facilities and the special care and attention by all the staff have enabled a proportion of babies to be successfully nursed at home instead of having to be transferred to hospital.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

By the end of 1958 there was the equivalent of 36 full-time Home Helps employed in this Division and the number of cases in Normanton provided with the services of a Home Help during the year was 221, as follows:-

<u>Type of case</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>No. of hours</u>	<u>Percentage of hours</u>
Maternity	10	738	2
Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Chronic	199	28,270	94
Others	12	1,148	4
	---	---	---
	221	30,156	100
	---	---	---

94% of this service in Normanton has been used by the older age groups in the community, thereby helping the old people to stay in their own homes where otherwise it might have been necessary to arrange hospital supervision.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Total Number of Visits</u>
1957	529	10,605
1958	433	7,326

Average visit load in Normanton per Home Nurse: 1,831

Average accepted visit load per Home Nurse: 3,000

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Sessions were held on Tuesdays and Fridays at the Park Pavilion, Normanton, for children up to 15 years of age, and the rate of attendance was twice per week.

The following are the numbers of new cases and attendances in the 0 - 4 and 5 - 15 age groups during the year:-

<u>New cases</u>		<u>Total number of attendances</u>	
<u>0 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 15</u>	<u>0 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 15</u>
37	54	571	647

These clinics still enjoy the popularity they have established for themselves over the last ten years, and despite claims made in some quarters that U.V.L. confers little or no salutary effects, our local children derive considerable benefit from attending this clinic.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

<u>Number of Schools in Normanton</u>	<u>Number of schools inspected</u>	
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
17	14	13
<u>Number of pupils on roll as at 31st December, 1958</u>	<u>Number of children inspected</u>	
	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
4,003	966	690

Eye Clinic.

Number of children examined:	267
Number of children prescribed spectacles.	138
Number of children referred for operative treatment:	-
Number of sessions held:	18

PROBLEM FAMILIES.

We have in this as in every other community our quota of problem families who by reason of mental instability and personal inadequacy do not fit into the normal pattern, even in its widest sense, of our social structure. Such families are by their mode of behaviour conditioned to live in squalor and debt, have little respect for either their own or other people's property and lack self respect, or a sense of independence. They contain a high proportion of criminals, drunkards and psychopaths and not infrequently transmit these undesirable traits to their progeny. Under the aegis of the Health Department itself, a Committee composed of all the interested statutory organisations was set up eight years ago in order to try and influence for the better the mode of life of these families, and during those eight years has been able to exercise with effect some control over the lives of these problems of society. Constant alertness is required if the hard and heavy work is to show success and the very favourable results to date show that the Committee is not lacking either in watchfulness or energy.

At the beginning of 1958 there were five Normanton families on the list. During the year two new cases were added but such was the improvement shown in five cases that they were removed from the register altogether, leaving only two cases at the end of the year.

Details of one typical family on the local register.

Family consists of:	Mr. & Mrs. ----- and four children (one born during the period the family was under the surveillance of the Committee).
Father:	Does not keep regular employment, continually changing from one job to another. No help to his wife.
Mother:	Not very capable. Never gets up until after dinnertime. Poor in health.

Children: Two elder children often left in the care of an aunt.
Third child undernourished and seen by Paediatrician at regular intervals. All the family when at home sleep in the same bedroom.

Condition of the house: Bedroom extremely bad with beds dirty and no bed clothing.
The whole house generally very dirty.

I am pleased to report that after a concerted effort by all the officers concerned, this case has improved to such an extent that the family has been removed from the register. The father is now working regularly, the mother's health has improved and she is showing more interest in mothercraft and in her home and the children are better looked after.

MENTAL HEALTH OCCUPATION CENTRE.

The average weekly attendance at the Centre was 134; this is somewhat low but again was largely due to the inclement weather at the beginning of the year followed by many children developing heavy colds. In the autumn many were victims of Influenza. Even allowing for this and also bearing in mind the fact that these children have an inherited greater susceptibility to infection we cannot but feel that often many are absent for no legitimate reason whatsoever and some means of compulsory attendance for the children once they had been admitted to the centre would be welcomed by the staff.

Everyone concerned had been eagerly looking forward to the opening of the new centre at Airedale and a certain amount of disappointment was engendered when it was realised that the new premises would not be completed until the end of the year. However, the staff continued to work as cheerfully as possible under the existing difficult conditions and slow as the results of this work must be, quite good progress was made. The usual patience and perseverance was shown in the routine work which is at times anything but congenial and this has gone far to create an atmosphere of freedom and happiness so necessary to obtain good results. As usual much time and patience was given to all lessons entailing discipline, habit and sense training, but progress in these is shown up most markedly in the new admissions, particularly those who had had little or no previous training. The progress in Speech Training was particularly good. This was very noticeable in the case of several of the children who last year could only utter odd words but are now chattering away quite freely if not always clearly and intelligibly. They have gained confidence in the teaching staff and are now mixing much more readily with their own kind. Handwork has continued at its usual good standard. For the girls - the accent has been on knitting and after many tedious hours of continued and sustained effort almost all the girls except those in the nurse's groups, can now knit. Needless to say some are more proficient than others but our motto must always be 'Practice makes for perfection'. Proficiency in this art besides providing a most useful and profitable side line can also be relied on to keep these girls occupied for no small part of their time both now and later on in the home, and this interest should in turn be a bulwark in sustaining at a higher level their already limited intelligence and interests.

The Open Day on July 22nd showed the good progress made in dancing, physical training and percussion band practice and the particularly good mimicry done by one of the children showed most clearly the child had been trained to listen as well as to concentrate on what was being read to her. One was pleased to see for the first time

the Divisional Medical Officers of Pontefract and Wetherby, and the Deputy County Medical Officer attended. As in former years a Harvest Festival was held and was well attended by parents, who after the service purchased the lavish display of produce, the proceeds of which were given to the Parent Teachers Association. Many comments were aroused on the novel form of the decorations made by the staff and children from quite humble material, in this case drinking straws used to brighten up the Hall for the Christmas party held on December 16th. Two short Nativity Plays were given by the children followed by games and a splendid tea provided from money granted by the Mental Health Sub-Committee. Each child received a gift to the value of 10/- given by the Parent Teachers Association. Owing to the lower numbers on the register this year it was possible to take all the children to Filey on the same day - July 2nd - and the fine weather coupled with the good behaviour of the children made the outing well worth while. It was financed by the Mental Health Sub-Committee and the Parent Teachers Association.

By reason of staffing problems it was not found possible to carry out a medical inspection but the children have been examined regularly by members of the school nursing staff.

As part of a general policy the Supervisor (Mrs. Phillips) went on the National Association of Mental Health refresher course held in London during July, this being authorised by the West Riding County Council. It was most interesting and instructive and enabled her to approach the work with renewed vigour and energy.

CONCLUSION.

I should once again like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Senior Public Health Inspector and his staff and the other departments of the Council for their co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

To my own staff, both professional and clerical, my thanks go out for the able and willing way they have carried out their respective duties.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. PATERSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

The Urban District of Normanton.



Annual Report

OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1958.

Public Health Inspector :

F. WILSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M. Inst. P.C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ON THE WORK OF HIS DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1958

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Normanton

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my Annual Report on the Sanitary and Cleansing Services for the year 1958. The Report on Sanitary Administration covers the year ending 31st December, 1958 whilst the Cleansing Section is for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1959.

During the year three Clearance Areas were confirmed in respect of some 144 houses.

In addition one Demolition Order was made by the Council. It will be appreciated that in an authority of this size this is a major undertaking and the amount of time spent on Slum Clearance is such that it has become one of the major duties of myself and my staff.

A high standard of refuse collection was maintained during the year and co-operation between the workmen and the Council was excellent.

Increased wages for workmen again added to the cost of refuse collection and disposal.

The number of animals slaughtered and inspected in the district continued at its previous level of approximately three times the amount before decontrol.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

A considerable proportion of the work of my department is still devoted to the elimination of nuisances, sanitary defects, and housing repairs generally.

The following is a summary of the work in this connection:-

Total number of Nuisance Inspections made	1004
Total number of Inspections made	3902
Total number of houses inspected under Public Health and Housing Acts	946
Total number of Informal Notices served	390
Total number of Statutory Notices served Public Health Act	139

These were split up as follows:-

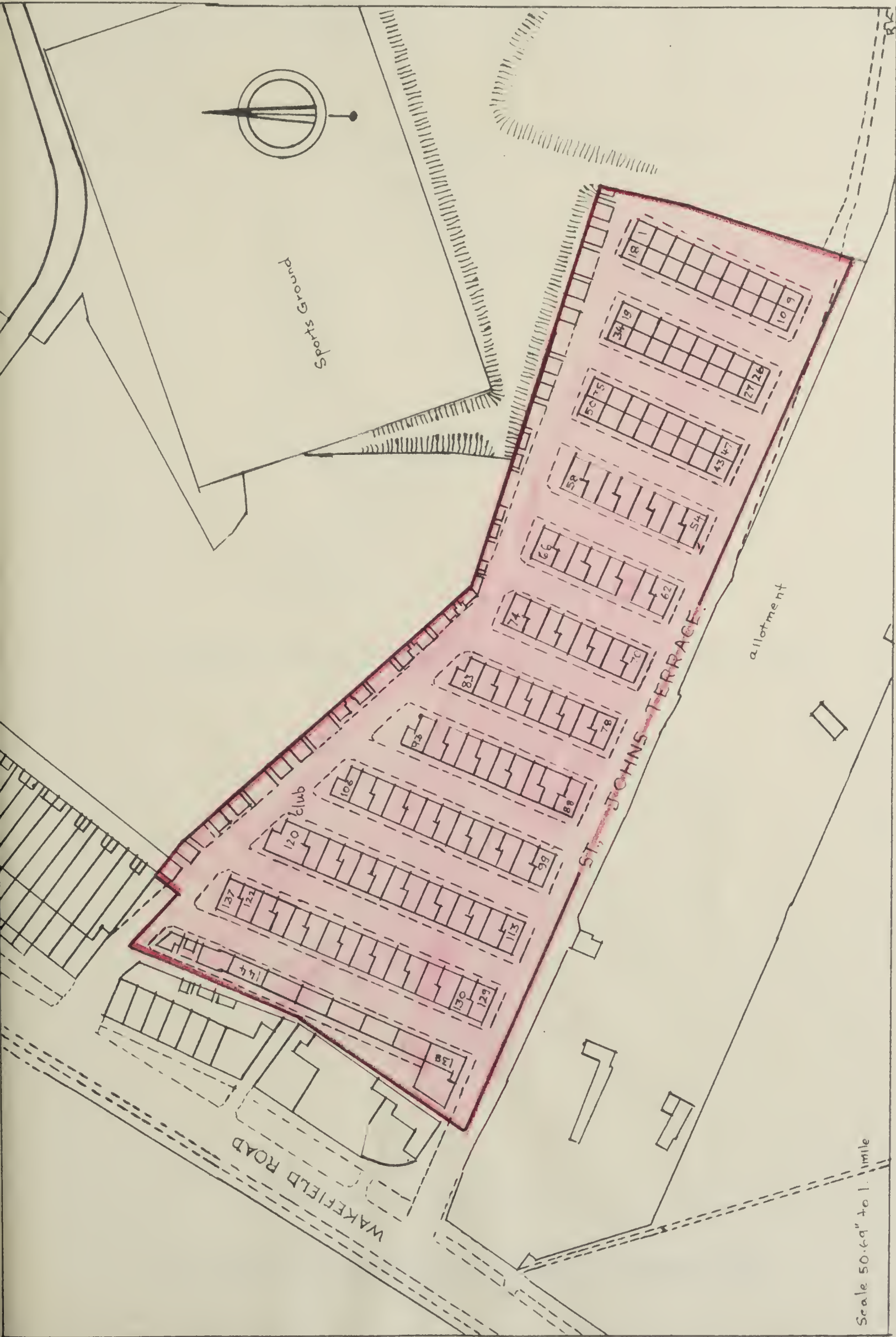
Section 39 Notices	20
Section 45 Notices	25
Section 75 Notices	28
Section 93 Notices	66

Total 139

Section 93 Final Notices	28
Nuisances outstanding end of 1957	74
Nuisances found 1958	<u>529</u>
Total needing abatement	603
Abated during 1958	<u>541</u>
Outstanding end of 1958	<u>44</u>

Notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957 Nil

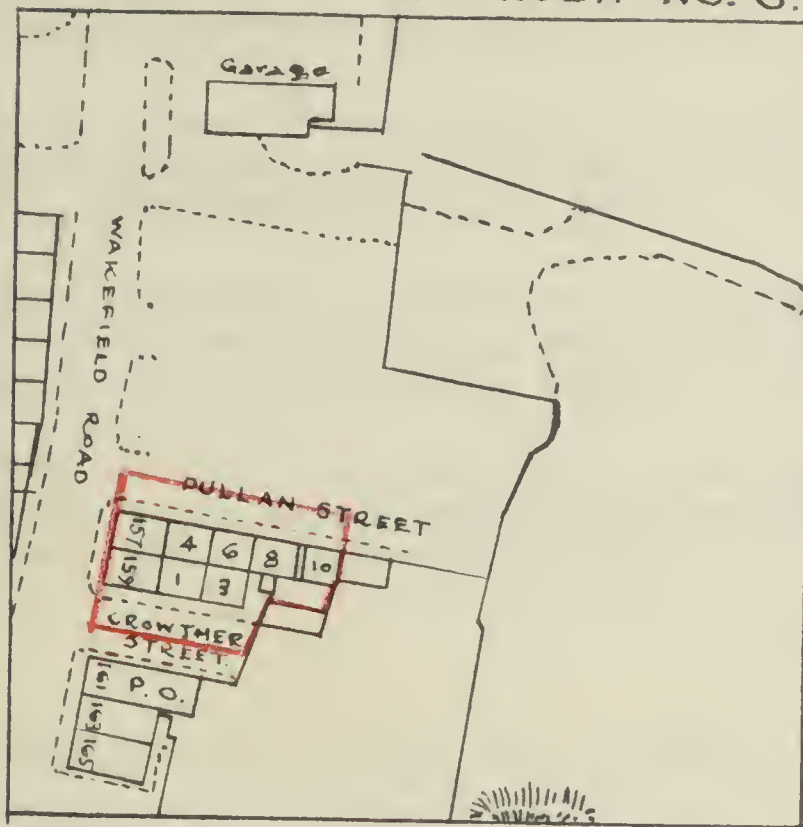
Notices under Section 9 complied with by the Local Authority in default of owners Nil



ST JOHNS TERRACE NO.5 CLEARANCE AREA.

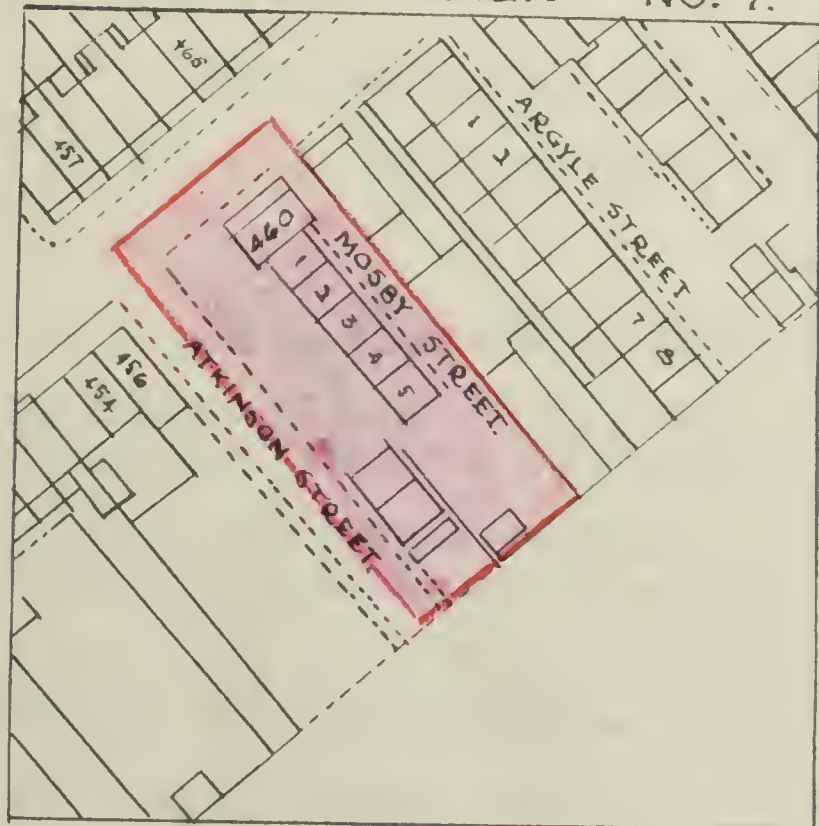


CLEARANCE AREA NO. 6.



PULLAN ST./ CROWTHER ST./ WAKEFIELD RD.

CLEARANCE AREA NO. 7.



MOSBY ST./ ATKINSON ST./ CASTLEFORD RD.

During the year Clearance Orders were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in respect of the following 3 Clearance Areas:-

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Urban District of Normanton (St. John's Terrace off Wakefield Road) (No. 5) Clearance Order 1958	136
Urban District of Normanton (Pullan Street/Crowthor Street Wakefield Road) (No.6) Clearance Order 1958	2
Urban District of Normanton (Mosby Street/Castleford Road/Atkinson Street) (No.7) Clearance Order 1958	<u>6</u>
Total	<u><u>144</u></u>

Plans of these areas are included in the report.

No. of persons displaced during 1958:-

From Clearance Areas

<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
202	61

From Individual Unfit Houses

<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
20	6

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS

Number of representations etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation 1

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..... 1

Numbers of houses actually demolished during year (Orders made previously)..... 9

Number of Closing Orders madeNil

REPAIRS

Informal Action

Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit during the period as a result of informal action by the Local Authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts..... 218

Action under Statutory Powers

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.

(a) by owners..... 172
(b) by local authority in default of owners .. Nil

Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Housing Acts 1936-57)..... Nil

The following is the list of work carried out during the year as a result of notices served:-

Roofs repaired.....	70
Chimney stacks repaired or re-built.....	3
Chimney pots replaced.....	Nil
Flashings to chimneys repaired or renewed.....	Nil
Chimney flues repaired or re-constructed.....	17
Eavesgutters cleared, repaired or renewed.....	26
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed.....	9
Gratings provided to gullies.....	Nil
Dampness on walls remedied.....	30
House walls repaired or re-built.....	2
Skylights repaired or renewed.....	Nil
Ventilation bricks provided to walls.....	Nil
Doors and frames repaired or renewed.....	15
Weatherbars provided or repaired.....	1
Door steps renewed.....	5
Windows repaired, re-hung or replaced.....	43
Sashcords replaced.....	26
Window heads repaired or renewed.....	Nil
Kitchen ranges repaired or renewed.....	36
Ovens repaired or renewed.....	20
Sitting room firegrates repaired or renewed.....	2
Bedroom firegrates repaired or renewed.....	Nil
Firebacks repaired or renewed.....	10
Setpots repaired or renewed.....	5
Ventilated food stores provided.....	Nil
Plasterwork of walls and ceilings repaired or renewed.....	26
Floors repaired or renewed.....	13

Wash-hand basins renewed.....	Nil
Sinks renewed or refixed.....	16
Broken and defective sink waste pipes renewed.....	14
Staircases re-constructed or repaired.....	Nil
Dustbins renewed.....	138
Coal store roofs repaired.....	Nil
Coal store doors repaired.....	1
Coal store walls repaired.....	2
Cellar grates renewed.....	2
A sufficient supply of water provided to dwelling houses	Nil
New taps provided.....	Nil
W.C. roofs repaired.....	5
W.C. doors repaired or renewed.....	3
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed.....	33
W.C. pedestal basins renewed.....	17
W.C. seats repaired or renewed.....	7
W.C. walls repaired or re-built.....	1
Defective connections between W.C. basin and flush pipe. repaired.....	10
No. of premises provided with adequate sanitary accommodation for public use.....	Nil
Burst W.C. pipes repaired or renewed.....	109
Stopped W.C. drains cleared and repaired.....	4
Defective W.C. drains repaired or re-laid.....	Nil
Defective surface water drains cleared or repaired.....	Nil
Leaking yard drains repaired or renewed.....	Nil
Drainage systems overhauled and re-laid.....	2
Drains cleared.....	454
Vent shafts repaired or renewed.....	1
Yard surfaces repaired or renewed.....	1
W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed.....	Nil
Cases of cellar flooding remedied.....	Nil
Hopper heads cleared, repaired or renewed.....	Nil
Manhole covers repaired or renewed.....	7
Accumulations of offensive refuse removed.....	3
Dirty and insanitary yards, areas etc. to buildings cleansed.....	2
Dirty or insanitary premises cleansed.....	2
Burst water supply pipes repaired or renewed.....	2
Defective hot water systems repaired.....	Nil
Nuisance from keeping animals abated.....	1
Handrails provided.....	Nil
Yard walls repaired or re-built.....	5

WATER

The whole of the water supply is obtained in bulk from Wakefield Corporation. It is filtered and chlorinated by the supplying authority, although owing to the uncoated condition of the mains much of the chlorine is dissipated by the time it arrives in Normanton.

The consumption was September 1957 - September 1958:-

Altofts	42,080
Normanton	141,077
Total	<u>183,157</u> thousand gallons

The cost worked out at 2/- per 1,000 gallons. The consumption per head of population was 26 gallons per day.

Two houses in the district are not on a piped supply but are supplied from shallow wells and have to boil their water. These at present are unoccupied.

During the year under review regular routine samples for bacteriological and chemical examination were taken.

	No. of samples submitted.	No. Satisfactory
Bacteriological Samples	25	25
Chemical Samples	10	10
Totals:	35	35

Chlorination is carried out where ever possible after repairs, alterations or temporary shut down. As a matter of fact Wallace and Tiernan chemical reagent feeders are in use for this purpose. A considerable number of ball type hydrants have been replaced by valve type hydrants.

WATER SUPPLY - PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Routine samples of water in the Bathing Pool of the Public Swimming Baths, High Street, were submitted during the six months the bath was open (April 21st - September 14th, 1958). The details of these are as follows:-

Month	Bacteriological Samples		Chemical Samples	
	No. Obtained	No. Satisfactory	No. Obtained	No. Satisfactory
April	-	-	-	-
May	9	9	-	-
June	2	2	-	-
July	4	4	1	1
August	-	-	-	-
September	8	8	1	1
Totals	23	23	2	2

A Wallace and Tiernan Breakpoint Chlorination Plant is installed and the bath was well conducted at all times. The water in the baths is changed once during the season to prevent an excessive accumulation of albuminoid ammonia which would indicate unoxidised urea.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

There were 5942 habitable houses at the end of the year having the following sanitary accommodation:-

Water Closets.....	5904
Waste Water Closets.....	14
Chemical Closets.....	18
Privy Middens.....	6
Total No. of closets in District	<u>5942</u>
Percentage of closets on the water carriage system.....	99.38%

All chemical closets and privy middens which can be converted to water closets have been dealt with. The Council empty all chemical closets without charge.

Cesspools are emptied by the Karrier "Yorkshire" combined gully and cesspool emptying machine. This has proved to be excellent.

DRAINAGE

I am responsible for testing all drains in the District to both new and old properties.

274 inspections were made during the year in connection with drainage. The smoke, colour and water tests were used in different instances.

Sewers were extended during the year to Ship Field, Altofts (new Council houses) and The Crescent, Altofts (private enterprise houses).

40 houses are not connected to the sewer because no sewers are available.

454 drains were cleared by the Council's drain man during the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are carried out in the district:-

Tripe Boiler..... 1

12 inspections were made to these premises during the year. These are on the small side and consist of only one room. However, allowing for this latter factor, the business is fairly well conducted.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the year there were three caravans in the district and six inspections were made in connection with these.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 & 1948

The following inspections were made by the Public Health Inspector:-

	No. in register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-Power Factories	23	8	-	-
Power Factories	49	20	-	-
Total	72	28	-	-

The following improvements were carried out to Factory Premises during the year:-

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of cleanliness	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-
Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against the Acts	-	-

There was one outworker from a clothing factory. Conditions were satisfactory. No certificates were issued in connection with means of escape in case of fire.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

The work is carried out by the Part-Time Rodent Operator and the table on the next page gives details of types of infestations dealt with. The figures shown are for the 12 months ending on the 31st March, 1959.

Three of the staff were trained in the Ministry Rodent Control Methods. Maintenance treatment of the sewers was again carried out and showed very few takes. The keeping of animals on allotments are the main source of infestation.

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All others including business premises	Total	Agricultural
Total No. of Properties in the District	10	5942	318	6270	19
No. of properties inspected					
(a) <u>Notification</u>	2	33	14	49	-
(b) <u>Survey</u>	2	26	34	62	5
(c) <u>Otherwise</u>	10	66	42	118	15
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested with rats	Major 2	-	3	5	-
	Minor -	22	6	28	-
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested with mice	Major -	1	2	3	-
	Minor -	10	5	15	-
No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	2	33	16	51	-
Notices served under Section 4	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Treatment</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Structural</u>	-	-	1	1	-
Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
No. of cases where default action was taken by the Local Authority Section 4	-	-	-	-	-
No. of block control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

SMOKE ABATEMENT

16 "timed $\frac{1}{2}$ hour" observations were taken during 1958.

A dust nuisance occurred during the year from a briquette works but some improvement resulted in this connection as the firm carried out certain works.

There are no Smoke Control Areas in the district and the subject of smoke abatement is a very thorny one when applied to a coal mining area such as Normanton, where the main source of pollution is the domestic grate.

It is of vital importance that the question of "Miners Coal" should be settled at national level to enable progress to be made in this direction.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

MILK SUPPLY

The majority of the milk sold in Normanton is bottled Pasteurised Milk and bottled T.T. Pasteurised Milk from a large combine, and from two Co-operative Societies in neighbouring districts. There are also two sources of supply of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Number of Milk Retailers (including shops) 90

Samples of milk were taken by the Public Health Inspector as follows:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised Milk Phosphatase Test	4	-
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	4	-
Sterilised	12	-
Tuberculin Tested	1	-
Biological Tests for Tuberculosis	-	-
Ordinary Milk	-	-

49 visits were made to licenced premises during the year.

Samples taken by Officers of the West Riding County Council
within the area

	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>
Milk	-	39
Drugs	-	-
Other Foods	1	9

The sample of "Other Food" referred to as "Unsatisfactory" in the above table, related to a loaf of bread found to contain a quantity of paper pulp. The bakers of the bread were cautioned.

The number of licences in force are as follows:-

Dealers Licences

(a) Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised.....	12
(b) Tuberculin Tested.....	2
(c) Pasteurised.....	13
(d) Sterilised.....	63

Supplementary Licences

(a) Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised.....	1
(b) Tuberculin Tested.....	Nil
(c) Pasteurised.....	2
(d) Sterilised.....	3
(e) Accredited Producers Licences.....	Nil
(f) No. of Raw Milk (Undesignated) Dealers.....	Nil

Normanton is within a specified area for the sale of milk and only milk which is either pasteurised milk or designated milk can be sold in Normanton.

We have no pasteurising plants in the district and our raw milk from farms goes to one of the neighbouring boroughs.

From an administrative point of view this renders any action to keep a check on the milk prior to pasteurisation impossible at local level.

No complaints were received during the year regarding the quality of milk delivered to the consumers and as can be seen from the above, all samples taken by myself and my staff were satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

72 premises are registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 70 of these being retailers and 2 being producer-retailers. A total of 42 inspections were made to registered premises during the year. Of these 30 visits were made to retailers premises and 12 to producer-retailers premises.

The details of the bacteriological samples taken were as follows:-

Grade 1	15
Grade 2	-
Grade 3	-
Grade 4	-

The bulk of the ice cream sold in Normanton is that originating from the large nation wide firms, although we have two local men also as can be seen from the above.

All samples of ice cream taken were satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION

Three private slaughterhouses for which licences were granted served the district adequately during the year. In fact one of these slaughterhouses occupied by a firm of wholesalers served many neighbouring districts also for miles around.

Particulars of animals slaughtered and examined during the year are as shown in the following table:-

THE THREE PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Month	Cows	Bovines other than Cows	Sheep	Pigs	Calves	Total
January	37	141	419	179	2	778
February	35	144	440	298	1	918
March	30	176	504	359	-	1069
April	34	155	363	271	16	839
May	46	167	513	289	1	1016
June	40	126	630	208	-	1004
July	31	122	634	192	-	979
August	28	151	533	221	-	933
September	35	126	543	235	3	942
October	36	138	547	289	2	1012
November	53	198	595	372	2	1220
December	34	139	387	486	1	1047
Totals for the year	439	1783	6108	3399	28	11757

DETAILS OF DISEASED ORGANS AND CARCASSES CONDEMNED

Beef

Bovine carcasses and all viscera	4
Heads and tongues.....	95
Lungs	115
Hearts.....	16
Skirts.....	17
Livers	237
Part Livers	436
Stomachs	10
Intestines	38
Kidneys	9
Udders	27
Spleens	5
Forequarters	11
Hindquarters	-
Frozen Beef	-
Cysticercus Bovis (Animals affected).....	9

Of the nine animals affected details are as follows:-

<u>1st Cow</u>	1 cyst in heart
<u>2nd Cow</u>	1 cyst in internal masseter muscles and 1 cyst in skirt
<u>1st Bullock</u>	1 cyst in external masseter muscles 1 cyst in internal masseter muscles
<u>2nd Bullock</u>	1 cyst in external masseter muscles
<u>3rd Bullock</u>	1 cyst in external masseter muscles
<u>4th Bullock</u>	2 cysts in external masseter muscles
<u>5th Bullock</u>	2 cysts in external masseter muscles
<u>6th Bullock</u>	1 cyst in heart
<u>7th Bullock</u>	1 cyst in external masseter muscles

In these cases many incisions were made in the carcasses which were jointed before being released after refrigeration.

The head, heart, lungs, spleen and skirt were condemned in each affected carcass. The tail and livers were refrigerated along with the carcasses.

All carcasses were refrigerated at a cold store at below 20°F. for three weeks in accordance with Ministry Instructions.

Pigs

Pig carcasses and organs.....	4
Heads.....	57
Lungs.....	60
Livers.....	79
Hearts.....	44
Stomachs and intestines.....	15
Kidneys.....	1
Pork Trimmings.....	5

Sheep

Lungs.....	197
Hearts.....	195
Livers.....	244
Mutton trimmings.....	-

Total weight of Beef condemned.....	3020 lbs.
Total weight of Beef offal condemned.....	12168 lbs.
Total weight of Pig carcass meat condemned.....	1144 lbs.
Total weight of pork offal condemned.....	1681 lbs.
Total weight of mutton condemned.....	135 lbs.
Total weight of sheep offal condemned.....	1207 lbs.
Total weight of frozen beef condemned.....	-

Total condemned	<u>19355 lbs.</u>
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AMOUNT OF MEAT CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Meat	2355 lbs.
Offal	6335 lbs.
	<u>8690 lbs.</u>

During the year a total of 1303 visits were made to the three private slaughterhouses.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT

All meat was voluntarily surrendered to the Council who collected it from the slaughterhouses and disposed of it in their lorries to a fellmongering firm in the West Riding and thus the Public Health was adequately safeguarded. . . .

During the year the Council sold this diseased meat and after deducting 20% for collection and disposal returned the remainder to individual butchers in the proportion of voluntary surrenderings made by them. . . .

FOOD PREMISES

A total of 1303 visits were paid to the three private slaughterhouses during the year. In addition 51 visits were made to butchers shops.

102 visits were made to other food shops together with 109 visits to food preparing premises.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1783	439	28	6108	3399	-
Number inspected	1783	439	28	6108	3399	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	3	4	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	560	112	1	241	74	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	31.42	25.51	7.14	4.06	2.29	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	-	-	4	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	93	71	-	-	58	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.27	16.40	-	-	1.82	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	7	2	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	7	2	-	-	-	-
Generalise and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOODS OTHER THAN MEAT CONDEMNED

<u>Tinned Meats</u>	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
5 tins of Cooked Gammon & Hams		2	4	1
11 tins of Corned Beef		1	-	3
4 tins of stewed steak			4	-
21 tins of Pork Luncheon Meat		2	17	5
1 tin of Chicken & Ham				7
1 tin of Chicken Fillets				4
<u>Tinned Fish</u>				
1 tin of Salmon				8
3 tins of Pilchards				9
1 tin of Crawfish				4
<u>Tinned Soups</u>				
5 tins of miscellaneous soups			4	3
<u>Tinned Vegetables</u>				
6 tins of Baked Beans			5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 tin of Mixed Vegetables			1	3
131 tins of Tomatoes		3	8	10
8 tins of Peas			8	13
<u>Tinned Fruit</u>				
6 tins of Peaches			9	1
12 tins of Pears			22	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 tins of Oranges			2	4
13 tins of Pineapples			13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carried forward	2	3	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Brought forward	2	3	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
12 tins of Plums			22	6
8 tins of Apricots			10	15
3 tins of Grapefruit			3	12
1 tin of Raspberries				14
1 tin of Strawberries				15
1 tin of Grapes				8
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
108 tins of Baby Food			27	0
2 Packets of Sugar Puffs				14
Prunes			27	0
Dried Assorted Fruit			11	8
Raisins			1	0
2 Jars of Blackcurrent Jam			1	8
1 Jar of Strawberry Jam				12
4 Packets of Beef Suet			2	0
1 Jar of Marmalade			1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Jar of Sandwich Spread				7
1 Jar of Conserve Ginger			1	0
Flour			3	0
3 Packets of Steamed Pudding			3	4
9 Chocolate Rolls			2	4
Carried Forward	4	0	1	8

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Brought forward	4	0	1	8

Milk Products

1 tin of Cream				4
Butter			4	8
Cheese			21	9

Tinned Milk

8 tins of Evaporated Milk	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ pints
6 tins of Condensed Milk	11 pints
Total	<u>25$\frac{1}{4}$ pints</u>

4	0	27	13
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FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

The list of foodshops in the district is as follows:-

Fish and Chip Shops.....	23
Butchers.....	36
Greengrocers (Retail.....	17
Greengrocers (Wholesale and Stores).....	5
Grocers.....	64
Mixed Businesses.....	39
Sweet and Tobacco.....	12
Confectioners.....	8
Bakehouses.....	9
Slaughterhouses.....	3
Snack Bars and Cafes.....	9

169 visits were made under the Act and the Clean Food Byelaws as a result of which the following action was taken:-

No. of written informal notices served under the Act and Byelaws made thereunder.....	3
---	---

No. of cases in which verbal notice only
was given..... 8

The following is a summary of the work carried out as
a result of the above action.

Shop fronts repaired or renewed.....	1
Defective ceilings repaired or renewed	2
Defective floors repaired or renewed.....	2
Ventilation provided to shops, food rooms etc.....	1
Hot water supply provided.....	2
Wash-hand basins provided.....	1
Soap and towels provided to shops, food-rooms etc....	2
Walls of shops and food-rooms redecorated.....	3
Ceilings of shops and food-rooms redecorated.....	3
Glass show cases provided to shops.....	3
Other action taken to prevent contamination of food..	2
Notices provided in Sanitary Conveniences regarding washing of hands.....	5
First-Aid materials provided.....	2

No legal action was taken during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

151 visits were made during the year to cases of
infectious diseases and 48 disinfections were carried out
after infectious disease.

64 library and other books were disinfected during the
year in the cabinet for this purpose previously improvised
to my own design from an old cupboard.

Bedding was disinfected at the Sanitary and Cleansing
Department, Castleford, the Council's van being used to
transport this.

PESTOLOGY

On my recommendation the Council decided during the
year to disinfect all furniture from Slum Clearance Houses
prior to the removal of the tenants to Council Houses using
Hydrogen Cyanide Gas for this purpose. The furniture of
30 families had been so treated by the end of the year.
The Council for this purpose employ a specialist firm of
contractors and this has worked well up to the present time.

In addition to the above 11 disinfestations were
carried out to the houses shown, for the following reasons:-

Bugs.....	2
Wood Beetles.....	1
Crickets.....	2
Blackclocks.....	6
Total	<u>11</u>

Gammexane smoke generators and 5% D.D.T. solution were both used in different cases.

84 issues of Gammexane powder were made to householders.

PETROLEUM ACTS

12 premises are licensed to store petroleum and all these have underground tanks.

No notices were served.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL GENERAL POWERS ACT, 1951

21 hairdressers and barbers were registered under the above Act at the end of the year, as also were 19 Food Hawkers and 4 Food Hawkers premises.

The total number of visits made for the purpose of the Act was 61.

No notices were served under Section 35 of the above mentioned Act in respect of a house which was in such a state as to be prejudicial to health.

No notices were served under Section 53 of the above Act for choked drains since it was not necessary to resort to doing the work in default.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT
AND REGULATIONS 1951

No. of premises licensed for manufacture
or storage for distribution of such
Materials Nil

No. of premises registered under the Act 1

No. of visits made under the Act during
the year..... 5

~~No. of samples taken..... Nil~~

No cautions were issued and no prosecutions were
made.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two pet shops are licensed under the above Act, one in
respect of birds and goldfish and the other in respect of
birds, goldfish and tortoises. Seven visits were made
during the year when it was found that the requirements of
the Act were being complied with.

HOUSING STATISTICS

No. of Dwelling Houses in District 5942

No. of Houses included in above

(a) Back-to-back 229 (b) Single back 56

No. of houses included in
Representations made during the year

(a) in Clearance Areas 10

(b) individual unfit houses 1

No. of Council Houses

(a) Traditional type houses 1168

(b) Prefabricated type houses 200

Rent Act, 1957

No. of certificates of disrepair granted 11

No. of undertakings to execute repairs
given by owners to the local authority 45

No. of certificates of disrepair cancelled -

Overcrowding Survey carried out in 1935 onwards. Now out of date.

No. of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By the Local Authority 62 By Private Enterprise 38

Grants for Conversion or Improvement
of Housing Accommodation

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during year
	Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
(a) CONVERSIONS (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of work)	2	2	2
(b) IMPROVEMENTS	12	11	6

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The Council is responsible for all refuse collection and disposal and for the collection and subsequent disposal of salvage.

(1) Refuse Storage

The following are the types of receptacles in use at the end of the year:-

Dustbins.....	6552
Privy Middens.....	6
Pail Closets.....	18

Galvanised dustbins recommended and sold by the department are the 2½ cubic ft. B.S.S. bins galvanised after manufacture.

The privy middens and pail closets mentioned above are unfortunately beyond the reach of the sewer.

(2) Refuse Collection Service

The following table gives the number and types of receptacles cleansed:-

Dustbins.....	32760
Privy Middens.....	300
Pail Closets.....	900

Collections take place weekly in the summer months and at intervals of nine or ten days in the winter months in accordance with good refuse collection practice.

(3) Transport

One S/D 16 cubic yard Fore and Aft tipper and three Karrier Bantam lorries of 7 cubic yard capacity were in use in the early part of the year and until August. The new S/D (S/D 2) then arrived and from then on two S/D and two Karriers were in use.

This resulted in an improvement in the service which we were able to maintain during the rest of the financial year.

(4) Staff

Drivers.....	4
Ashmen.....	14
Tipman.....	1
Salvage man.....	1

Our salvage bonus helped to supplement the wages of workmen besides providing a worth while service.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The method of refuse disposal is by controlled tipping and the number of loads tipped was 2535 split up as follows:-

Fox Tip.....	528
Snydale Quarry.....	2,007
Total	<u><u>2,535</u></u>

As can be seen from the above Fox Tip and Snydale Quarry continued to render yeoman service during the year. St. John's Tip, Wakefield Road was nearly completed. Snydale Tip proved most useful in view of its more or less central situation but is now filling in rapidly.

Normanton is a mining district and the tonnage of refuse obtained is in consequence very high. It is interesting in this connection to note that due to the increasing number of all night burning grates, very often the residue was placed in the dustbin in a very hot condition and on many occasions it was necessary to slake the refuse in the dustbin with water before it could be loaded into the lorry so as to prevent ignition of the combustibles, such as paper, in the refuse. This can be a serious matter as it is a potential source of tip fires. There was two tip fires during the year.

SALVAGE

The materials salvaged are waste paper, string, rags, rugs and carpets.

The following are the figures for the financial year showing the amounts of salvageable materials collected and the cash obtained:-

Waste Paper

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June	53	14	2	0	406	18	9
July - September	53	16	0	0	407	10	0
October - December	45	4	3	0	339	5	8
January - March	62	1	1	0	469	9	5
	214	16	2	0	1623	3	10

Rags

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June	1	0	0	9	15	8	7
July - September	1	6	0	4	19	10	7
October - December		8	2	0	6	7	6
January - March	1	1	3	24	16	9	5
	3	16	2	9	57	16	1

Rugs and Carpets

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June	1	8	3	16	6	2	6
July - September	1	8	0	2	2	16	0
October - December		8	2	7		17	1
January - March	1	2	0	24	2	4	5
	4	7	2	21	12	0	0

String

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June			2	7		1	5
July - September							
October - December							
January - March							
			2	7		1	5

Condemned Meat

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June		5	3	0	4	6	3
July - September			2	0		7	6
October - December		14	3	5	11	4	4
January - March		17	0	22	12	17	11
	1	18	0	27	28	16	0

Condemned Offal

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
April - June	2	4	1	0	11	1	0
July - September	3	1	2	0	15	8	0
October - December	3	2	2	0	17	7	6
January - March	3	1	1	0	15	5	0
	11	9	2	0	59	1	6

TOTAL SALVAGE REVENUE

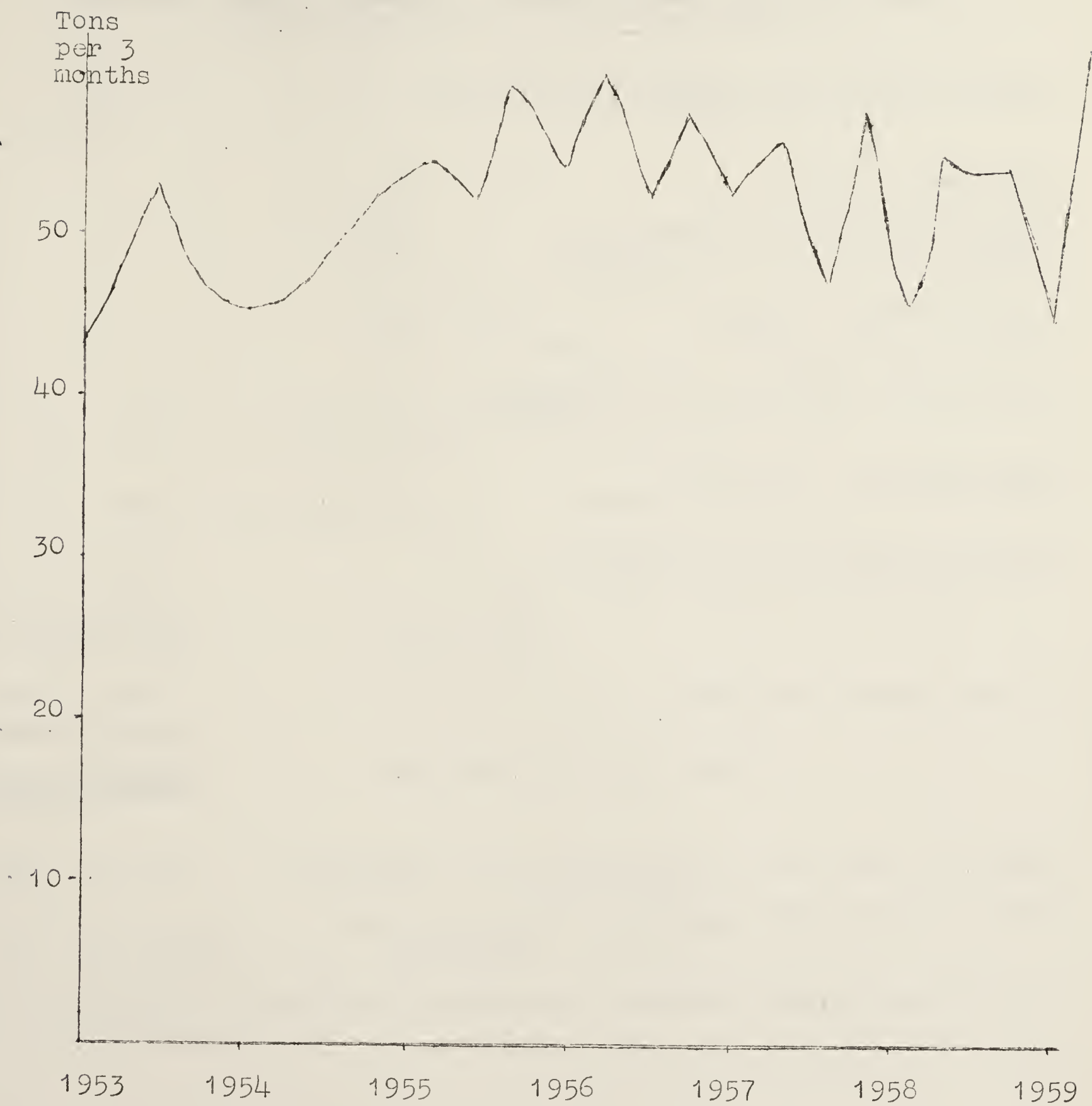
	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	214	16	2	0	1623	3	10
Rags	3	16	2	9	57	16	1
Rugs and Carpets	4	7	2	21	12	0	0
String			2	7		1	5
Condemned Meat	1	18	0	27	28	16	0
Condemned Offal	11	9	2	0	59	1	6
	236	9	0	8	1780	18	10

I feel that we can be justly proud of the efforts of our workmen as the above figures show.

In any business, and the manufacture of board from waste paper is no exception, there are bound to be periodical fluctuations in demand but in spite of this our collections and sales have been well maintained.

The graph shows the waste paper collections from 1953 onwards.

Graph showing amount of waste paper collected from
1953 onwards to the end of the financial year



1st April, 1958 - 31st March, 1959

Refuse Collection, Disposal and Salvage

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d,
Salaries and Wages	9212	15	6			
Holidays and Sick Pay	845	0	0			
Superannuation and Insurances	1344	16	2			
General Administration Expenses	139	0	0			
<u>Motor Haulage</u> General	2335	7	11			
S/D's	2749	13	6			
Issues from Stores	15	1	0			
Plant Hire (including Gully Machine)	52	10	0			
				16694	4	1
<u>Loan Charges</u> Interest	26	9	5			
Loan Repayment	154	15	11	181	5	4
Miscellaneous items, protective clothing, electricity, rents, etc.				500	1	1
Gross Cost				17375	10	6
Deduct Income from Salvage etc.				1780	18	10
Total Net Cost for Year				15594	11	8

Total net cost per ton (collection and disposal)	£1 12s. 10d.
Net cost per 1,000 population (Collection and disposal)	£839 15s. 5d.
Net cost per 1,000 premises (collection and disposal)	£2,599 1s. 11d.

CONCLUSION

This report would be incomplete were I not to express appreciation of the work of the staff and workmen in my department and of the help and assistance given to me by the heads and individual members of other departments of the Council, the Medical Officer of Health, as well as by members of the Council collectively and individually.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

F. Wilson.

Chief Public Health Inspector

